evening newspaper printed in the

English language.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1887.

cured by the Constitution of the United States and this is made clear by the decisions of this court, rendered before and since the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. Referring to the contention that the right to sell intoxicating liquors was secured by the Fourteenth Amendment, Justice Harian said that "so far as such right exists it is not one of the rights growing out of citizenship of the United States."

It was contended, however, he said, that no State Legislature had a right to prohibit any person from manufacturing liquor for his own use or for export, for the reason that it was an invasion of the personal liberty inherent in citizens. But it must be observed, he said. that the right to manufacture drink for one's that the right to manufacture drink for one's own use is subject to the restriction that it shall not endanger or affect the rights of others. If such manufacture does prejudicially affect the rights and interests of the community, it follows that society has the power to protect itself by legislation against the injurious consequences of that business. As was said in Mann vs. Illinois (94 U. 8, 124), while power does not exist with the whole people to control rights that are purely and exclusively private, Government may require "each citizen to so conduct himself and to use his own property as not unnecessarily to injure property as not unneccessarily to injure

to so conduct himself and to use his own property as not unnecessarily to injure another."

But by whom, or by what authority, is it to be determined whether the manufacture of particular articles of drink, either for general use or for the personal use of the maker, will injuriously affect the public? Power to determine such questions, so as to bind all, must exist somewhere, eise society will be at the mercy of the few, who, regarding only their own appetites or passions, may be willing to imperil the peace and security of the many, provided only they are permitted to do as they please. Under our system that power is lodged with the legislative branch of the Government. It belongs to that department to exert what are known as the police powers of the State. It must determine, primarily, what measures are appropriate or needful for the protection of the public morals, the public health, or the public safety.

It does not at all follow from these principles that every statute enacted ostensibly for the promotion of these ends is to be accepted as a legitimate exertion of the police powers of the State. There are, of necessity, limits beyond which legislation cannot rightfully go. As the courts must obey the Constitution rather than the law-making department of Government, it must upon instreament of the self in its have been passed. If, therefore, a statute purporting to have been enacted to protect the public health, the public morals, or the public safety, has no real or substantial relation to those objects, or is a palpable invasion of rights secured by the fundamental law, it is the duty of the courts to so adjudge, and thereby give effect to the Constitution.

Reeping in view those principles as government, it is difficult to perceive any ground for the judiciary to declare that the prohibition by Kansae of the manufacture or sale within her limits of intoxicating liquors for general use there as a beverage is not fairly adapted to the end of protecting the community against the evils which confessedly re sive use of ardent spirits. There is here no justification for holding that the State, under the guise merely of police regulations, is aiming to deprive the citizen of his constitutional rights; for we cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks, nor can we ignore the fact, established by statistics accessible to every one, that the disorder, pauperism, and crime prevalent in the country are, in large measure directly traceable to this evil. If, therefore, a State deems the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale, within her limits, of intoxicating liquors for other than medical, scientific, and manufacturing purposes to be necessary to the peace and security of society, the courts cannot, without usurping legislative functions, override the will of the people as thus expressed by their chosen representatives. So far from such a regulation being inappropriate to the general end sought to be accomplished, it is easy to be seen that the entire scheme of prohibition, as embodied in the Constitution and laws of Kanses, might fail if the right of seach citizen to manufacture intoxicating liquors for his own use as a beverage were recognized. Such a right does not inhere in situsenship. Nor can it be said that Government interferes with or impairs any one's constitutional rights of liberty or of property when it determines that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for general or individual uses as a beverage are or may become hurful to society and to every memoer of it, and is therefore a business in which no one may lawfully engage.

lly engage. This conclusion is unavoidable, unless the curteenth Amendment of the Constitution This conclusion is unavoidable, unless the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution takes from the Bitates of the Union those powers of police that were reserved at the time this Court has declared, upon full consideration, in Barbler vs. Connelly (113 U. S. 31) that the Fourteenth Amendment had no such effect. The Court in that case said:

"But neither the amendment—broad and comprehensive as it is—nor any other amendment was designed to interfere with the power of the State, sometimes termed its police power, to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education, and good order of the people, and to legislate so as to increase the industries of the State, devolop its resources, and add to its wealth and prosperity."

The defendants contend that as the name of the people of the state of the people.

res. cross, and add to its wealth and pros-perity."

The defendants contend that, as the primary and principal use of beer is as a beverage; as their respective brewerles were erected when it was lawful to engage in the manufacture of beer for every purpose; as such establishments will become of no value as property, or at least will be very materially diminished in value, if not employed in the manufacture of beer, the prohibition upon their being so employed is, in effect, a taking of property for public use without compensation, and consequently a depriva-tion of property without due process of law. In other words, although the State may lawfully prohibit the manufacture and sale, within her limits, of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, legislation having that ob-lect in view cannot be enforced against those who at the time happen to own property, the who at the time happen to own property, the chief value of which consists in its fitness for such manufacturing purposes, unless compensation is first made to them on account of the diminution in the value of their property, resulting from such prohibitory enactments.

This interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment is inadmissible. It cannot be supposed that the States intended, by adopting the amendment, to impose restraints upon the exercise of their powers of mere police. The principle that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of life, liberty, or property without due process of aw was embodied in the Constitutions of nearry all if not all of the several States at the time of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, it has never been regarded as incompatible with the principle, equally vital, because essential to the peace and safety of society, that all property in this country is held under the implied obligation that the owners use of it "shall not be injurious to the equal enjoyment of others having an equal right to the enjoyment of their property, nor injurious to the rights of the community."

The present case must be governed by principles that do not involve the power of eminent

rights of the community."

The present case must be governed by principles that do not involve the power of eminent domain, in the exercise of which property may not be taken for public use without compensation. A prohibition simply upon the use of property for specific purposes that are decisared by valid legislation to be injurious to the health, morals, or safety of the community.

PROHIBITION WINS THE DAY.

THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THE KANNAS LIQUOR CASES.

Selling Whishey is Not One of the Bights of Citizenship—Sestety Can Protect Itaeir from the Bad Effects of the Trade.

Washinoton, Dec. 5.—Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the court to-day in two so-called prohibition cases of Peter Muglor, plaintiff in error, against the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, and in the case of the State of Kansus, the property used for forbidden purposes, while the other is for the punishment of the indictional transmitted in the case of the State of Kansus, the property with the other is for the punishment of the indictional transmitted in the case of the State of Kansus, while the other is for the punishment of the case of the State of Kansus, and it has the case came up under the laws of Kansas declaring the maintenance of a building for the manufacture or sale of intoxicants a missiemeanor. It was contended that this law was unconstitutional because it abridged the rights of citizens and because it deprived a citizen of property without due process of law, the building used as a brewery being of little value for any other purpose. In answer to this, Justice Hield control of the health and morals of the prohibition of the manufacture of such liquors, to be there soid of to therefold for several use as a beverage, does not necessarily infringe any right, privilege, or immunity sequence of the state of the state of the state of the state of the desired of the sta

#### BANKER HARPER'S TRIAL The Inexerable Figures that are Preving

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5 .- The Harper trial was resumed to-day, with Mr. Schofield of the First National Bank of New York on the stand to make some additions to his testimony. He said his bank had a claim of \$250,000 agains Receiver Armstrong of the Fidelity Bank. Bookkeeper Walters testified that the Riverside Iron and Steel Works' note, endorsed by Harper, gave them a credit of \$100,000. Harper had a fletitious credit with the First Na-

tional Bank of New York, upon which he drew. Mr. Watters said that he carried back to the Metropolitan National Bank \$100,000, which

discussed with considerable vehemence whether the Convention represented the Trades' Federation or the Knights of Labor. A Detroit delegate said it represented neither. but was a compromise. The barbers were forming a national organization for themselves, and not for either organization mentioned. This met with hearty applause. Ed-

tioned. This met with hearty applause. Edward Finklestone of New York was elected Chairman.

At the afternoon convention a resolution was offered by a Chicago delegate that the national organization affiliate with the Knights of Labor. This was followed by a hot debate and Delegate Haybyrne of New York made a strong fight in favor of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Both motions were init on the table.

The Committee on Constitution reported in substance that every effort be made to organize all journeymen barbers; that all difficulties be submitted to Boards of Arbitration; that the apprentice system be properly restricted; that

be submitted to isoards of Arbitration; that the apprentice system be properly restricted; that the board system be abelished, and hereafter no journeyman be compelled to board with his employer; that local unions have the power to conduct all their local affairs as may seem best; that a uniform union card be displayed in barber shops, especially in the industrial centres; that a benevolent leature be introduced, so that sick members may receive help and the families of dead ones proper aid; that a mutual interchange of union cards be established; that tree labor burcaus and reading rooms be established for union members.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5 .- The talk about Presilent Cleveland's place of residence was supplemented to-day by the statement of City Assessor Nicholas Mock, who explained why Mr. Cleveland is not assessed for any personal property on this year's rolls. Said Mr. Mock: We had Mr. Cleveland assessed for \$5,000 worth of personal property, and he paid a tax on it in 1885, but Mr. Wilson S. Bissell came to the Board and showed us a letter to verify a statement that he made that the President was no longer a citizen here, and therefore should not be taxed. The letter was dated at the White House and signed 'Grover Cleveland.' Mr. Bissell did not leave the letter, but in it Mr. Cleveland claimed that he was not then a resident of Buffalo, nor did he ever intend to live here again."

Mr. Mock was sure that his recollection was right. A reporter went to see Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, who was seated in the old office of his former law partner. Mr. Bissell bushed when spoken to about the letter, and said:

"I do not recollect whether anything was said about his future intertions, but he said that he was not a resident of Buffalo, and on that ground he wanted the assessment annulled. Mr. Cleveland said he was improperly assessed, because he was not a resident of this city."

"Have you the letter now?" was asked.

city, are you the letter now?" was asked.
"You would hardly expect me to show you a private letter," replied Mr. Bissell.

# Carlous Superstitions in Turkey.

Boston, Dec. 5 .- In connection with the drought and famine in Turkey, the American Board has received reports of some extraordinary superstitions prevailing among the people of that region. One missionary writes: people of that region. One missionary writes:
"In several villages north of Cesarea the
Government has ordered all the cooks killed
because the devil uses a certain feather under
their right wings in preparing a potion to keep
off rain. In Talas the Government has imprisoned a man for shaping something like a
cradie out of dough and rocking it day and
night to prevent rain, as he had wheat to sell
and wished the price to rise. In Sivas an
American has been imprisoned for throwing a
load of brend, tied up with a string, into a
mosque, as this, too, is said to avert rain."

### RIVALS AT SWORDS' POINTS.

TWO GERMAN NEWSPAPER MEN SAID

ann Alexander of the "New Yorker

Zoltung" Challenges Alexander Neumann of the "Staats Zeltung"-Coroner Messe mer Asked to Tend Thom on the Field. Hermann Alexander, the dramatic and soclety editor of the New Yorker Zeitung, an even-German paper, is tall and athletic, and a stickler for the proprieties of polite society. He dresses well, and always a little in advance of the style. His rival, Alexander Neumann. the dramatic and society editor of the Staats Zeitung, is small in stature, but no less alive than Alexander to the forms and observances of polite society. The rivalry be-tween the men has attracted some attention among their friends, and it has been noticed with curious interest that when Mr. Alexander has appeared wearing a new brand of collar, say three inches high, Mr. Neumann has distinguished himself immediately by donning a

collar at least an inch higher.
On last Saturday afternoon the rival editors met at the reception given by the German Press Club in Centre street to Prof. Feldmann of Odessa. Alexander was the first to arrive and stood talking pleasantly to a lady when Neumann entered. It is said that Neumann approached the lady as she hung upon Alexander's arm, and, ignoring her companion, adiressed her in his own fascinating manner. Alexander is said to have shown evidences of annoyance, and to have said hotly and in what might be called a stage whisper:

'Gruenschnabel!" Neumann assumed that the epithet was aimed at him, and he showed that it had struck home by replying in untranslatable German and all in italics. In effect his remarks may be

"You are a baby, and ought still to be tied to

your mother's apron strings." Other epithets in violent German were uttered on both sides, and the two men drew apart glaring flercely at one another, and much to the distress of the young woman who was the innocent cause of the encounter. The men met again at the rooms of the German Press Club on Sunday, and the bitter war of words was renewed. Alexander has a sense

It's a job put up on me by the boys here in the office."

Mr. Neumann glared upon the boys who bent over their desks as if they were deaf and blind. Then he continued: "I am not going to fight any duel. I do not know why I should fight any duel. It do not know why I should fight any duel. Mr. Powell Hildebrandt did sneak to me in a joking way. Mr. Alexander stood it was in a joking way. Mr. Alexander and I had some slight misunderstanding and I told Mr. Alexander, the next day that he shouldn't get mad at such trifling things. Now that is all I want to say about it. It is all nonsense and a joke."

At the German Press Club, Mr. Powell Hildebrandt seemed to be in the conspiracy to suppress the interesting circumstances of the challenge. He said that he didn't carry any challenge, because to do so might mean seven years' imprisonment.

"Do you think I would connive at murder?" he asked. "I do not know anything about this matter. There was, I believe, some slight misunderstanding between Mr. Alexander and Mr. Neumann. These gentlemen have been running each other, so to speak, for some time, I believe. But they are not enemies. I do not know anything about a duel."

Mr. Frank Eackann, who was mentioned as a referee in the dispute, said that he had not been notified of his appointment as referee, but that Mr. Hildebrandt knew all about the matter.

been notified of his appointment as referee, but that Mr. Hildebrandt knew all about the matter.

The reporter found Mr. Hermann Alexander and his second in the duel, Mr. Kleenman, at the hall of the Beethoven Maennercher last night. When asked the pointed question Mr. Alexander declined to say whether or not he had sent a challenge to Mr. Neumann. Mr. kleenman remarked that he had heard that Detective Phil Relly of the District Attorney's office had been around to the German I'ress Club to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Alexander said that on the whole, perpaps, he hadn't better say anything about it, Mr. Alexander did say, however, that he had had a disagreement with Mr. Neumann, which might be styled a serious one, but that whether he was going to fight aduel with Mr. Neumann, or whether Mr. Neumann had replied to any word which Mr. Alexander had sent to him, Mr. Alexander pleasantly declined to state.

# SUSIE ECKSTEIN'S STORY.

Bragged to a Barn by a Gang of Young Mon and Kept all Night.

Miss Susie Eckstein, a comely German girl, aged 19, who keeps house for her father at Hunters avenue, Long Island City, was atrociously assaulted on Sunday night by a gang of rufflans. Susle and her cousin, Mary Ulrich, a servant at 114 Kent street, Green point, came to this city to a concert that night. On the way home they crossed the Tenth Street Ferry to Greenpoint together, but separated

Ferry to Greenpoint together, but separated soon after. Mary went home.

Susie says she got into what she thought was a Long Island City car. It took her in another direction, and she finally got out in a strange and lonely spot. At midnight a gang of men found her and assaulted her. She cried and begged for mercy, but they gagged her and threatened to kill her. They dragged her to an old barn, where she was kept until yesterday morning. Another crowd removed her to a stable, a short distance from the barn, where she was again assaulted and kept until yesterday afternoon. She says that when she was released she inquired her way home at a house near by the stable. She got home last night, Her father at once notified the police. She presented a wretched appearance. She was hardly able to speak, and her left eye is cut and swollen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The steamer San Pable arrived from Hong Kong and Yekohama this morning. A fire occurred at Swatow, China, a mout

AT THE PISTOL'S MUZZLE.

Detective John Cottrell of the Eighty eighth street police, who had been detailed to patrol Third avenue, yesterday morning saw

four men walking rapidly down the avenue be-fore daylight and approaching the 116th street elevated railroad station. The detective recog nized one of the men as Robert Nichols, alias Robert Johnson, who formerly was bartender in the saloen on Hester street, near Chrystie street, where the crook Walker was killed in a division of spoils after a burglary and robbery. Nichols had been arrested and held on suspicion until Harry Lestrange had been captured and sent to State prison for the crime. Nichols was discharged, and the saloon, in which he had an interest, was broken up. It was a rendezvous for the ex-convicts of the Tenth ward. Nicholahad himself been in Sing Sing for burg lary. Detective Cottrell was formerly on the Eldridge street police, and he knew Nichols.
"Hallo, Bob! What are you doing up here?"

Nichols, without a word, turned and started to run. The detective overtook him, and Nichols pulled out a British buildog revolver, but the detective's revolver was out first, and, when

ois pulled out a British buildog revolver, but the detective's revolver was out first, and, when the cold muzzie was against Nichols's head, Nichols said. "Don't shoot!" and permitted the detective to take his revolver from him.

Meanwhile, Michols's three companions were runping up Third avenue. Policeman James H. Kane chased them and caught one, Robert Wilson. Wilson had in his overcost pocket a stone mason's hammer with a short handle, and a sectional immy. Their two companions escaped. The prisoners vigorously protested that they were innocent of wrongdoing, and William O'Mara and Mary Wilson, both of whom had been drinking, attempted to take the prisoners from the police station.

On the way to the Eighty-eighth street police station Nichols dropped h bundle, which he had kept concealed under his overcont. Cottrell managed to pick it up, and at the police station there were found in the bundle two sectional immies, two drills, and from wedges. There was also a check for \$100 on the Mount Morris Blank, signed by George F. Heusenbuttel of 2.263 Second avenue.

Mr. Heusenbuttel lives on Second avenue, opposite his grocery. Detective Cottrell got him out of bed before daylight, and together they went to the grocery. The burglars had forced the front hall door with a jimmy, entered the cellar by a door which was not locked, and pried down the dumb waiter with their jimmies, Mr. Heusenbuttel's small fron safe was behind a pile of canned tomatoes, conveniently paced to prevent policemen in the street from seeing any one who might be at work on the safe. The safe door was found open, and so badly damaged that it could not be told whether the burglars had blown to one with gunpowder or forced it open with jimmies. In an interior apartment in the safe was behind a pile of canned tomatoes, conveniently paced to prevent policemen in the street from seeing any one who might be at work on the safe. The safe door was found open, and so badly damaged that it could not be told whether the burglars had blown it onen with gu

\$50,000 TO AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL An Institution in Troy the Beneficiary of a

Lender of the Deml-mondo. TROY, Dec. 5 .- For several years the leader of the demi-monde in this city was Emma Kay. who was known as Emma Morton. Her house was at 60 King street. Members of the Legislature were among her most liberal patrons. She made a great deal of money, and invested it with excellent judgment. She took a mortgage on the large Union building on Sixth avenue. When the mortgage fell due it was not paid Miss Morton foreclosed it, and bought in the building, which is assessed on the city books at a valuation of \$34,000. She also owned other real estate here. In 1874 Miss Morton retired from her questionable busi-ness, and made her home in New York, where she married one John Forgle, where she married one John Forgle, but after a little while she secured a divorce, and assumed her malden name of Kay. In the latter part of last June Emma was stricken with an illness that terminated fatally on July 8. A short time before her death Dr. John F. Metcalfe, an expert in nervous diseases, was called in. Dr. Metcalfe sald to her:

"There is something on your mind, and you had better attend hig on your mind, and you had better attend to it at once."

The dying woman then told him of her property, and said she did not know what disposition to make of it.

"Have you no relatives?" Dr. Metcalfe inquired. "Not a relative in the world," was the reply.

The Doctor then suggested that she bequeath her wealth to some charitable institution, and he named several and explained their objects. "I will leave it to the Burnham Industrial School," said Miss, Ray with decision, and before Dr. Metcaife left the house he had drawn her will to that effect.

Besides the building on Sixth avenue in this city, the Burnham institution gets other property of En.ma Kay. In all valued at \$50,000. Henry G. Van Valkenburg, a retired merchant, was Miss Kay's asent here, but he never know where she lived in New York, as all her correspondence was carried on through a third

# HE WILL BUY A CLAWHAMMER.

Lawrence Gronland Yirlds Gracefully to Mr. Courtlandt Palmer's Suggestion It is announced that Andrew Carnegle will speak next Thurseay night at the house of tury Club on "Triumphant Democracy." Law-rence Gröniund, the apostle of socialism, will reply. On Saturday Mr. Grönlund received his invitation, upon which was printed:

invitation, upon which was printed:

tientiemen in evening dress and ladies withoutbonnets. This was a puzzier for Mr. Grönlund. He did not want to spend any money for new clothes, especially for a dress suit. He visited a irlend, who is an Anarchist, but maintains kindly relations with society, and asked him what he had better do.

"I'd rather not go," Grönlund said, "than be put to the expense of buying a new suit."

The Anarchist discouraged this view, and said that he ought not to miss an opportunity to spread his decrines, even to avoid the inconvenience of telling them in a dress suit, Mr. Grönlund said he would accept the invitation.

# Assaulted and Robbed of 589,000

BANGOR, Dec. 5 .- Peter Bennett, a wealthy and miserly farmer, who lives with his granddaughter and her husband in Newport, Me. was robbed last night. Bennett is 80 years old. and is reported to be worth \$75,000. Having a distrust of savings banks, he always kept a large amount of money in the house. Last night his grandson-in-law was roused by the report of a pistol, and, hastly dressing, got out of a window and hastened to the residence of Bennett's son, half a mile away. Arousing young liennett, they returned to the house, and found the elder Hennett lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He was restored to consciousness, and said that robbers had beaten him and then made their escape with \$32,000 in bills and gold.

Mr Bennett this evening offered a reward of \$3,000 for the recovery of the stolen funds, and \$1,000 for the capture of the burglars. and is reported to be worth \$75,000. Having a

DECKERTOWN, N. J., Dec. 5.-The widow of DEGREBITOWN, N. J., Dec. 5.—The widow of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick has decided not to return to Chili, but, with her two young daughters. Misses Julia and Laura will live in this country. They have spent the time since their arrival from Chill in this town, visiting among the General's old neighbors and looking after the affairs of the Kilpatrick hounested and farm, which is their property by inheritance. They are now viciting friends in Paierson. Thence are and Miss Julia Kilpatrick will go to Washington for the winter, while Miss Laura will nursue her studies at the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville, New York.

# Dashed into a Freight Train.

DIXON, Ill., Dec. 5.—The La Salle passenger train going north this morning on the Illinois Railroad ran into a freight train at Amboy. Wood, the engineer on the freight train, was killed, and the brakeman so seriously injured that he will die. The calcone and eight cars of the freight train were tel-scoped. It is said the yardmaster at Amboy left the freight train standing on the main track with no red lights out.

Sudden Illness of Gov. Bodwell. BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 5 .- Gov. Bodwell and

DISCIPLINING DEMOCRATS. Safe Burglar Hatted in Harlem by De-

FIGOROUS ACTION BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE IN KINGS COUNTY.

ohn Y. McKane and Cornelius Perguson to be Brought Up with a Round Turn Un-The Democratic General Committee of

Kings county met last night in Jefferson Hall, Brooklyn. There was much to say over the manner in which the party was defeated in some instances and came so near losing the Mayoralty. John P. Adams, Chairman of the committee, presided, and all the leading delegates were present. A long report reviewing the late canvass was presented by the Campaign Committee. It spoke of the extraordin-ary failure by some of the associations to give full support to the whole ticket, and of open disloyalty and secret treachery. These charges were aimed directly at the organiza tions in the Eighth, Seventeenth, and Nineand New Utrecht. The committee reported in favor of impeaching the disloyal organizations and in each case formal charges were presented. The report was unanimously adopted. and the whole matter was referred to the Discipline Committee, which in due time will sum-mon the officers of the inculpated associations

mon the officers of the inculpated associations for trial.

Special weight was given in the arraignment to the cases of Gravesend and New Utrecht. John Y. McKane and Cornelius Ferguson are the recognized Democratic managers in those towns, respectively, and they are also members of the General Committee. Each admits that he worked with all his might and main to elect Tallmadge, the Republican Assemblyman elect in the Twelfth district, and to defeat Benedict, the Democratic candidate, excusing themselves on the ground that Mr. Tallmadge would be of more service to the town in the Assembly than his Democratic opponent. Chief McKane is to be brought up with a round turn, as will be seen from the following list of charges which have been presented against his association, but which are aimed at him:

We, the undersigned, acting as the Campaign Committee of the Democratic General Committee of Kings county, and also individually as members of the said General Committee, in pursuance of the constitution and by-laws of the Democratic General Committee and also the constitution and by-laws of the Democratic ward and town associations, hereby prefer charges against the Democratic Association of the town of First—That the said association within the last year has acted in hostility to the Democratic General Committee of Kings county.

Second—That it has wilfully and treacherously through its officers and members supported the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District of the county of Kings, and refused and neglected to support the candidates approved of and confirmed by the Democratic General Committee of Kings county as the regular Democratic vandidates for said office.

Thi d—That it has failed to comply with the provisions of the constitution and by-laws governing the proceedof the constitution and by-laws governing the processings of said association.

Fourth—That it has wilfully disobeyed the require ments of the General Committee by refusing to file with the secretary of said committee a copy of its roll book.

Fifth—That by its unlawful action and that of its officers and members it has brought the Democratic other in his brought the Democratic buters of the town of Gravesend, there by preventing the unity of action among Democrats, the maintenance of which is the primary object of the Genmanites and the constitution of the Genmanites of the constitution of the Genmanites and the constitution of the Constitution

Quito as severe an arraignment was made in the case of Supervisor Perguson in New Utrecht, and the Eighth, Seventeenth, and Mineteenth ward associations. The Discipling Committee includes Anthony Barrett, the Hon. Peter Paul Mahoney, John McCarty, John A. Quintard, M. J., Coffey, T. E. Pearsail, Peter W. Beckley, Thomas J. Kenna, John Courtney, N. E. Connelly, Michael Finnigan, Cornelius Ferguson, John Schliemann, and John Ennis. The committee will begin its investigation in a few days and will pursue its inquiries until the Democratic political sky in Kings county is elegared.

cleared.

The Democratic leaders fully approve of the action taken by the General Committee, and are confident that the climination of the traitorous element in the party will put it in good form for the great contest of next year.

The primaries for the election of ward officers and delegates to the General Committee were fixed for Dec. 12.

#### NELLIE COE'S LETTERS FROM MEN. An Acquaintance Takes Possession of Them

-The Body Removed to Princeton. Two of her sisters were among the women about the coffin of Nellie Coe yesterday, in the flat at 701 Sixth avenue, where she died sud-The brothers and sisters have all been scattered since the death of their father, a prosperous farmer of Blawenburg, Summit county, N. J. Nellie's absence from home dates back four years, and she came to New York after working for a short time in the family of E. B. Sterling, a real estate agent of Trenton. Although at times there have been long intervals between her letters, she never dropped communication with her mother and sisters. They have had vague notions of her life in this city, and at one time she seems to have given them the impression that she had saved some money and was engazed very promisingly in stock speculations. The relatives say that the evidences of dissipation and Dr. Herald's judgment that alcoholism was the cause of death was a surprise to them.

The trunkful of letters from men left by the dead girl are addressed both to "Miss" and to "Mis," Nellie Coo. They have been taken care of by somebody who know her. The men who wrote them partly concealed their identity by non-committal signatures, but there are letter heads and evidences on enough of them to make it a matter of considerable interest to make it a matter of considerable interest to many of the writers to know whether or not the letters have fallen into the hands of persons who are both honest and discreet.

Testerday afternoon the remains were removed from the city and will be buried at Princeton to-day. times there have been long intervals between

THE CAR DRIVERS HAVEN'T STRUCK.

vance the Pay for the Present Hours. The expected strike among the drivers in the employ of the liverymen of this city did not take place last night, but it is possible that it was merely postponed. The drivers have been organized as a local assembly of the Knights of Labor, District Assembly No. 49, and their demand is for ten hours' work and advance from \$12 to \$14 a week pay. At Becker's Hotel. in Thirth-second street, the drivers' headquarters, it was learned last night that at the meeting of the livery stable employees on Sunmeeting of the livery stable employees on Sunday night it was decided to strike last night. In relation to the strike and driver said yesterday: "We will not strike to-night, but look out to-morrow. To-night is nay night, and we wen't receive our wazes until it is too late to make a concentrated move."

At the stables of the New York Cab Company the manager said that his drivers had given him no notice of dissatisfaction. He could not afford, he said, to lessen the hours of labor. He had acceeded to the demand for more wages. Bradley & Co. of Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue have also acceded to the temands of the men.

#### An Empty Tenement Collapses. The three-story brick tenement house in

the rear of 83 Mulberry street collapsed last evening, without hurting anybody except Antonio Gialo, a boy who was playing in the yard, and was hit by a brick. The structure had been condemned by the Building Department and ordered to be torn down. For some reason the order was not carried out promptly, and Italian tenants remained there until last Thursday. Then they moved out. There were in all about twelve families. The workmen began tearing down the rear wall. Just after the men got through work last evening the old building fell in. The police sent for 9 Truck and the firemen began to tear down some of the dangerous parts of the ruin, but Capt. Bradley found the work too dangerous in the dark. The police were busy last night turning out all the families living in 81, which it is feared may have become unsale.

It. Aronson of 73 Mott street is the owner of the building, and he let it to Vincenzo De Vito, who paid \$4.75 a month for the place. De Vito sublet the rooms to Hillaris, and collected about twice that amount. some reason the order was not carried

Dr. Parker Taken Sick in the Pulpit. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker's last lecture in RIVALLING JESSE POMEROY.

Pen-year-old Frederick Riley Gags Three-year-old Tommy Jones and Holds Him on a Hot Stove Until He is Fatally Sursec.

In Frederick Riley, aged 10, Jersey City has a rival of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy with the white eye. Riley is an inmate of the home of the Sisters of the Peace, 78 Grand street, which is under the control of the Nun of Kenmare There are more than a hundred homeless children in it. Riley has long been looked upon by the Sisters as a vicious little fellow, and the other inmates avoided him as much as possible.

Yesterday morning little Tommy Jones, 3 years old, was playing all alone in the kitchet when Riley entered. The little fellow seemed to fear Riley and started on a run from the room. Riley caught him and for the next ten minutes subjected the little fellow to great torture. He gagged him with a handkerchief, and then after removing his clothing he set him down on a red hot stove. The little fellow cicked and twisted to free himself from his orturer, who held him down with both hands, and finally he succeeded in getting the handkerchief from his mouth. His cries were heard by Sister Evanagline. At her approach Riley ran away. Jones is terribly burned and Dr. Gray thinks he will die. The doctor notified the police of the case last night. Riley was ar-

dealer, who died a few years ago. His mother is living, but she was unable to control the lad. and so she put him in charge of the Sisters of the Peace. On Sunday night Riley stole 50 cents from a savings bank belonging to one of the other boys in the institution. He climbed out of the home through a rear window and bought candy with the money.

### COL. WILLIAM A. JONES REMOVED. He was a Republican Seputy Collecter and his Time was Up Long Age.

Col. William A. Jones, a Deputy Collector of Customs stationed at the Appraiser's Stores. was dismissed from the service yesterday by direction of Secretary Fairchild on the recommendation of Collector Magone. Col. Jones for a long time has been known as an offensive Republican partisan, and gained notoriety a short time ago by dismissing Democratic laborers in his department.

He was dismissed on a report furnished to Mr. Magone by Maurice F. Holahan of Tammany Hall, chief of the special Treasury agents, and his assistant, Col. Montgomery. agents, and his assistant, Col. Montgomery. The report states that Col. Jones has conducted the affairs of his office in an exceedingly inefficient manner. It is charged that he held frequent sales of paper stock and sample goods without advertising the sales as required by the customs regulations, or, for that matter, notifying Collector Magone or anybody clas. He was apparently adverse to the competitive system of bids which is required by the regulations.

It is given as an instance of this loose way of doing things that Col. Jones sold 1,100 packages of samples and got \$20, or less than 2 cents a piece for them. It is further charged that Col. Jones was dereliet in making returns of the moneys received by him, and that there are still small balances due the Government from him. No dishonesty is charged against him, but slackness in conducting his office.

Col. Jones was appointed a clerk in the Naval.

against nim, but stackness in conducting as office.

Col. Jones was appointed a clerk in the Naval Office on May 21, 1869. He was made Naval Officer of the Port in 1872, and on March 1, 1879, he was appointed to the place from which he was removed yesterday. His backers were W. H. Schleffelin & Co., Frederick White of White, Morris & Co., and Gen. Horatio C. King.

The Collector also removed R. O. Page, a Republican day inspector, for neglect of dury, and, strange as it may appear, Mortimer Britton and Joseph Dumble, two Republican night inspectors, resigned. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, a Remograt, got a job as night inspector at \$3 a Remograt, got a job as night inspector at \$3 a ton and Joseph Dumoie, inspectors, resigned. Thomas B. P Demograt, got a job as night inspe

# A NICE LITTLE COLD WAVE.

To-day Ought to be Bright and Bracing According to Uncle Sam's Prophets. The mathematical scholars among those who were wet by the smart little torrent of rain that fell yesterday will be interested in learning that the rainfall measured just two-tenths of an inch. The rain was the visible effect of the clearing influence which a cold wave has on a muggy, humid a mosphere. The speed at which a cold wave will travel across country cannot be predicted accurately very far in advance. At 11 o'clock on Sunday night the wave that got here yesterday was away off n Dakota, but by 1 5 yesterday m

in Dakota, but by 18 yesterday morning it had shrunken the mercury so rapidly in Wisconsin and further east that the cold wave signal was ordered up at the signal service station here. Then came the rain, and after the rain a falling thermometer.

After all it was a pretty warm day yesterday for this time of the year. It is likely that the sir will be more bracing to-day. If the sun doesn't shine and the weather is not of the sort that makes New York famous as a pleasure resort, it will be because some meteorological wave has developed somewhere out of the reach of Uncle Sam's signal service stations and has come rolling down to upset their calculations.

# A Fire Bell Changed the Dances.

The interior of the Lexington Avenue Opera House was made picturesque last night with decorations that recalled the days when some of the solid citizens of the town used to run with the machines, and work for dear lite and for tun fighting fires. Amid the decorations the old fire laddles of the Association of veteran Firemen danced away until daylight. In a tower built upon the stage, to show what the old fire bell towers were like, a great copper bell, that had rung out the alarm for many a fire, sent out a peal at regular intervals, and regularly changed the dances.

Hugh Masterson, President of the Association of Veteran Firemen, was a conspicuous figure on the floor. Up in one of the proseenium hoxes was gray-haired Veteran Rogers, the oldest veteran of the body, who has seen 86 years of busy New York life. He was a fire laddle at the big fire of 1857. with decorations that recalled the days when

# Miss Mary Sornes Missing.

Miss Mary Sornes, aged 18, has been missing from her home in New Rochelle since Nov. 23. She is the daughter of Frederick Sornes, a gardener. She had the daughter of Frederick sornes, a gardener. She had been employed as a burse during the day for the children of a neighbor. It was ascertained that she came to New York and met a giri named ann Anthony, and the two went shouping. Miss Anthony says that Miss sornes seemed to have plenty of money, and that she said she was not going lack home, but did not say where she was going to live. The staved at the Grand Union lottel, it was learned, on the 27th 28th, and 28th of November, paying for her room and board. Justice Steves of New double has begun a sys emaile search for her she has a very pretty, either fagure, and fair complexion. Her mother is dead and she has a stepmother.

Trials of the Breslau and Islip Murderers. A special term of the Suffolk county courts discinct who shot his neglects wife. In Breslau, after discinct a pit to bury her in, and yoans F. Ashour Haw-kins of Islip, who killed his mother because she opposed this marriage to a servant gir.

In discussions case an affiliavit was submitted, in which David Madden, the failor says that the old man acts and talks insanely. It was agreed that an expert rhound szamine Goelecian and one is to be appointed to-day. It is expected that hereditary and empilional de-sanity will be the defence in the case of dawkins. The day was spent getting a jury in his case.

Club men in swallowtails crowded the Avon illiard Parlors, 1,221 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, las Billiard Pariors 1,221 Bedford avenue, Brookiy, last night, and for two hours watched many surprising feats performed with cues and billiard and pool balls. The club men were there to show their good will. The robot point and the control of the third and far point Clubs, who was having a region of Billiarities sexton and Baurnee Daly were there, and the pool champtons Frey, Knight, Malone, and Manning juggled britiantly with the pool balls.

Deputy Coroner O'Meagher's post-mortem at Murgue on the body of Frank Gumptman disclosed a the Myrgue on the body of Frank Gumpiman disclosed a very peculiar wound for a case of suicide. The bullet had entered the right chest high up toward the shoulder, and had taken a downward direction. This may have been caused by an awayard stiempt on his part to hood the pixtoi. If and shout at his head. There seems to be no reason to doubt that he committed suicide. He was sick and out of work. The German Krieger Bund of veterans of the Franco-Prussian war will take charge of the funeral.

The Twenty-third's New Lieutenaut-Colonel Capt. Alexis C. Smith of Company H. Twenty-hird Segment, Brookiya, was elected Lieutenant Col-nel last night.

third Regiment Brooklyn, was elected Lieutenant of the Bonators were sworn in groups of four onel last night.

The Ontario and Western Office, 307 Broadway, sells western tickets at lowest rates. Reciting chair cars the rule, however, Jones of Nevada being absent, his colleague. Mr. Btowart was escorted to the front by his colleague. The western tickets at lowest rates. Reciting that cars the rule, however, Jones of Nevada being absent, his colleague. Mr. Btowart was escorted to the plant of th

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS

HOUSES QUICKLY ORGANISM WITHOUT ANY CONTEST.

nts of Many Senators and R he Seats of Many Seasters and Representatives Decorated with Fioral BesignsPen Pictures of the Seasters, Old and
New-Sernes in the House-A Crank
Sings the Doxology-Tim Campbell's Seat
Adorned with a Fioral Horseshoe from
the Oriental Clab-Incidents Attending
the Drawing of Seats-The President's
Message to be Seat in at Noon Te-day. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The Fiftleth Com-

gress completed its organization to-day withut a ripple. The political atmosphere of both ends of the Capitol was as genial and sunny as the warm and gentle air of the easterly winter day outside the big dome. The amiable caucus of Republican Senators late last night dispelled the fears of those who had predicted a dead-lock in the Senate over the Indiana and Vir-ginia cases, and that dignified body had ad-journed to-day before one-half the people whe walked down the avenue to gaze upon it had climbed Capital Hill. The House oversal and in climbed Capitol Hill. The House organized in an uneventful way, and also adjourned early. The President postponed sending his message until to-morrow. It will be sent to the two Houses at noon, and given to the public simultaneously.

Old Capt. Bassett has been the guardian of the dignity and secreey of the Senate for fiftysix years, but he says that he never saw such & display of flowers as that in the Senate this morning. Baskets of roses and designs of every conceivable shape were scattered about on the desks of Senators, and but very few were forgotten. Senator Daniel, the eloquent Virginian, had nine handsome pieces sent him, the largest being a representation of the cost of arms of Virginia. Senator Riddleberger was not forgotten by his Irish friends, who placed upon his desk a large Irish harp, the flowers of which were as green as the turf of Ireland. The most unique offering was sent to the would-be Senator Faulkner of West Virginia It was a small chair made of bright-colored everlasting flowers. It bore the card of Mrs. Johnson of Virginia, a clerk in the Post Office Department, and the inscription: "We will give you three cheers." The chair, however, did not serve Faulkner a good turn, because he did not obtain a seat in the Senate, while Turple of Indiana, upon whose admittance a fight was expected, had no straw placed in his pathway. The great crowds in the galleries rather expected an interesting contest, although those who had read THE SUN in the morning knew that the caucus of Senators had arranged a programme of unanimous action the night before.

It was interesting to study the new and old Senators as they strolled into the chambes just before 12 o'clock. Each had already chosen a seat, and went to it at once-the old Senators with an air of easy indifference, and the new ones with more stiffness and dignity. The new Senator from Indiana, Mr. Turpie, attracted as much attention as any. He came in early, and took a sent beside Mr. Voorhees. Both had baskets of flowers sent them. Voorhees handled his, inhaled their fragrance, and seemed pleased when he saw the name of the donor. Mr. Turple studiously avoided looking at his flowers at all. He is a good-looking man, large, strongly built, with a well-shaped head. His sandy gray beard, which covers all his face, is clipped short, and he has a good grop of hair of the same color. Were he thinner and a few years older he would look not unlike John Sherman. Faulkner of West Virginia, a good-looking, stalwart young man, sat on the outer row of the Democratic side, nervously toying with his watch chain. Behind him, almost hidden in a big armehair, was a little square-built man, with large moustache, thick fron gray hair, and segious face. He wore a light overcoat, and carried a sum-mer style derby hat. This was Mr. Lucas, whom the Governor of West Virginia appointed as Senator, but who will probably not be

Senator Blair of New Hampshire, who some time ago changed his seat to the Democratic side of the chamber, in a position where he could more readily get the eye of the Chairman, looked ill at ease in his new surroundhands with him and welcomed him with mod gravity to the Democratic ranks. The Rapublican Senators had nearly all changed then seats. Davis of Minnesota sat at the desk formerly occupied by Conger of Michigan. Looking from the gallery very much as Ben Butler looked when a member of the House ten years ago, Stockbridge, the new Michigan Senator, weighing 250 pounds, crowded into the seat that our own Evarts had into the seat that our own Evarts had left to go down one row nearer to the throne. Next to Stockbridge sat the New York Sonator, Frank Hiscock. He had a more blass look than ever to-day. His hair was dressed in its usual style of careful neglect, his cravat was of the brightest hue, and as he sat dangling one log over the other, with his arm across the back of his chair, he looked very well pleased with himself, and gave no sign that he had not been born a Senator. On the back row of the Republican side sat four new Senators all in a row—Hiscock, Davis, Stockbridge, and Stewart of Nevada. The latter has been a Senator before, and sat carelessly chatting with a man almost as big as himself, Leland Stanford of Ca ffernia, whose desk is but a few feet removed from Stewart's, Mr. Stanford is very modest, and still occupies the same desk that he did in the last Congress. It is in bad position, but Mr. Stanford does not seem to cara. Away over on the outer row of all there are three desks. William E. Chandler slipped in and out from one of them to-day, looking leaner and more fox-eyed than ever. He wore his accustomed glasses, glanced about nervously, and laughed a good deal with the occupant of the other outside seat. Tom vousiy, and laughed a good deal with the occup-pant of the other outside seat. Tom Bowen of Colorado, one of the wealthy men of the Senate, and said to be one of the best poker players in it. The third seat is vacant at present. In the middle row, at a desk almost in the centre of the Republican side, sat John Sherman. Next to him was Hoar, and in front of them was Edmurds. With his head bowed on his breast, the bald part shining like brass, his eyes closed, and the tips of his fingers piaced together, he was more than ever like St. Jerome asleep. The Vermont Senator was wide awake, however, and so were Hoar and Sherman.

placed together, he was more than ever like St. Jerome asleep. The Vermont Benator was wide awake, however, and so were Hoar and Sherman.

The new Senator from Pennsylvania, M. S. Quay, is a handsome man. He has curly black hair, carefully kept monstache to match, correct features, and a compact body, wighing about 200 pounds. He wore a Loyai League badge in his buttonhole to-day, and kept very quiet, only occasionally whispering a word to his neighbor, A. S. Paddock, the successor of the peculiar Yan Wyck. Paddock looks very much as he did when a Senator before, the only change being that he has cut short his irongray hair. In looks, at least, he is a great improvment on Van Wyck. The desks in the front row of the Lepublican side were occupied by Senators Frye, Culiom, Edmunds, Platt, Morrill, Cameron, Hawley, and Wilson, counting from the end near the main entrance.

A thiu, gray, baid-hended man, wearing a heavy overcoat, flitted nervously about the Senate, looking as though he had got into the wrong place. This was ex-Senator E. H. Rollins, who divides the control of machine polities in New Hampshire with Wm. E. Chandler, The little Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Spooner, sat wedged in between Paimer of Michigan and Manderson of Nebrussa, both fat and jolly, and the three creaked looks with not hought of dignity. Sawyer of Wisconsin, whose chair was so high that his feet did not touch the floor, looked uncomfortable with the ferr Riddieberger on one side of him and the sedate Aldrich on the other. Joe Elaekburn had some well down in front on the Democratic side, forming the impassable barrier, was composed of Brown, Morgan, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Harris, Wilson of Maryland, and Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada was absent, as gaul, attending to mining business in the West. Blodgett of New Jersey, who obtained his election by such a larky turn, sat on the back row with Coiquitt of Georgia. He looked, as he sat with his head slignity bowed, very much like den, Stavenson, First Assistant Posmater-Genoral.